

Resolution 66/1

Incheon Declaration

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Adopts the following declaration:

Incheon Declaration

1. We, the members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, have gathered in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 13 to 19 May 2010 for the sixty-sixth session of the Commission.
2. We express our appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea, and Incheon Metropolitan City, for hosting the present session in Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea, nineteen years after the hosting of the forty-seventh session in Seoul in 1991, which contributed to the strengthening of regional cooperation.
3. We note the importance of General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which calls for the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reaffirms the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹ and General Assembly resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development.
4. We welcome the convening of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, to be held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, which could serve as an opportunity to reaffirm commitments to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, with only five years remaining before the 2015 deadline.
5. We take note of the report entitled *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty: Asia-Pacific Regional Report 2009/10*,² which was jointly launched in Manila on 17 February 2010 by the regional partnership of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme.
6. We express concern that the recent global economic crisis has adversely affected progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and could leave an additional 21 million people in the Asia-Pacific region subsisting on an income of less than \$1.25 a day in the period 2009-2010.
7. We welcome the efforts of countries in the region, especially the developing countries, which have made good progress towards achieving the Millennium

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.II.F.10.

Development Goals, while remaining concerned that the region is still vulnerable to setbacks in achieving them.

8. We emphasize the need for stronger regional cooperation, which could make the region more resilient to future crises and bolster the capacity of countries in the region to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

9. We also emphasize the importance of the bottom-up, comprehensive, multisectoral approach to achieving the Millennium Development Goals that focuses on the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities.

10. We welcome the timely initiative of the Government of Indonesia to host the Special Ministerial Meeting for the Review of the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: Run Up to 2015 in Jakarta on 3 and 4 August 2010, which will serve as the Asia-Pacific preparatory meeting for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session in September 2010 on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

11. We look forward to a successful conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting for the Review of the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: Run Up to 2015.

12. We note that the recent financial and economic crisis and the highly volatile fuel prices, the food crisis and climate change have threatened progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

13. We recognize that green growth or environmentally sustainable economic growth, of which note was taken in Commission resolution 61/9 on the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, has provided policymakers in the region and throughout the world with a number of tools and policies for greening the economy and coping with the recent crises.

14. We also recall Commission resolution 64/3 on promoting renewables for energy security and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

15. We are convinced that green growth is one of the elements that creates synergies in the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals by harmonizing efforts to achieve environmental sustainability (Goal 7) with efforts to achieve other Goals, including poverty alleviation (Goal 1), by providing new opportunities to achieve economic growth and generate jobs.

16. We commend the Executive Secretary for her efforts to foster sustainable economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, through the continuous assistance and services provided by the Commission to countries in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular the countries with special needs (least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition) in support of their application of green growth or environmentally sustainable economic growth and other regional initiatives in the fields of environment and energy efficiency and energy conservation.

17. We recognize the contribution of green growth to the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/28 on the role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals

and commitments in regard to sustainable development adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2008, in which the Council invited the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system to support initiatives directed towards implementing green initiatives in developing countries, encompassing, inter alia, the preparation of strategies for achieving a green economy in the context of sustainable development.

18. We strive to strengthen our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by their respective target dates.

19. We intend:

(a) To strengthen our efforts to pursue green growth strategies as part of our response to the current crisis and beyond;

(b) To introduce, as appropriate, on a voluntary basis and taking into account national circumstances, and consistent with international trade obligations, policies, legislation and incentives encouraging companies to pursue the greening of existing business practices and to foster green industries by promoting eco-efficient production activities, developing environmentally sound technologies and marketing sustainable products and services;

(c) To strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation by building partnerships for capacity-building, technical assistance and the replication of best practices in promoting green growth.

20. We urge that financial and technical support be provided to countries in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly the least developed countries, in implementing the present declaration, as appropriate, by United Nations agencies, regional and international financial institutions and the private sector.

21. We request the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue to assist countries in the region, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Pacific island developing countries, in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in accordance with their national development priorities;

(b) To facilitate the reinforcement of regional partnerships on the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) To contribute inputs to the Special Ministerial Meeting for the Review of the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: Run Up to 2015;

(d) To report the results of the Special Ministerial Meeting to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;

(e) To coordinate with multilateral funding agencies with a view to enhancing financial and technology flows for the development and deployment of clean technologies in developing countries;

(f) To facilitate the exchange of information among members and associate members regarding national strategies and best practices in support of green growth and, if requested, to further assist in developing national strategies in this regard, and to report the results to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/2

**Five-Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation
of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development
of Small Island Developing States**

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³ adopted in January 2005 in Mauritius, as the global strategy for addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States,

Recalling also its resolution 62/9 of 12 April 2006 on regional follow-up to the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in which it requested the Executive Secretary to ensure that the activities of the Commission took into account the special needs of the small island developing States and to review, analyse and disseminate information, as appropriate, on economic and social development in small island developing States, in line with the Mauritius Strategy,

Stressing General Assembly resolutions 62/191 and 63/213 on follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in which it decided to review progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy at its sixty-fifth session, to be held in September 2010, and stressed that the review of the Mauritius Strategy should provide the international community with an opportunity to: (a) conduct an assessment of the progress made, lessons learned and constraints encountered in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy; and (b) agree on what needs to be done to further address the vulnerabilities of small island developing States,

Noting the commitment of the Pacific small island developing States to undertake strong actions at the national and regional levels to further advance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy,

Welcoming the support provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific to Pacific small island developing States for the preparation and convening of the Pacific High-level Dialogue for the Five-Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy, hosted by the Government of Vanuatu in February 2010,

1. *Commends* the Executive Secretary for advancing the implementation and review of the Mauritius Strategy¹ and for delivering on her

³ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

promise to strengthen the presence and work of the Commission in the Pacific;

2. *Commends* the Pacific small island developing States and their partners for their efforts in successfully carrying out the Pacific High-level Dialogue on the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation and producing the Port Vila Outcome Statement,⁴ which reflects the Dialogue;

3. *Invites* members and associate members to support the Port Vila Outcome Statement and its submission to the Commission on Sustainable Development and the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To ensure that the activities of the Commission, consistent with its programme of work, take into account the special needs of the Pacific small island developing States, as contained in the Port Vila Outcome Statement, including the submission of the Outcome Statement to the General Assembly and the Pacific Islands Forum;

(b) To continue to review, analyse and disseminate information, as appropriate, on economic and social development in small island developing States, in line with the Port Vila Outcome Statement;

(c) To encourage the United Nations system to function as a cohesive platform to assist small island developing States in implementing the Mauritius Strategy and in making better use of the United Nations intergovernmental process at the regional level to report to regional member States on its support of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy;

(d) To report to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/3

Implementation of the Dhaka Outcome Document on the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration⁵ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,⁶

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁷ in which the Heads of State and Government strongly reiterated their determination to ensure the timely and full realization of all internationally agreed development goals,

⁴ E/ESCAP/66/1.

⁵ A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

⁶ Ibid., chap. II.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 63/239 of 24 December 2008 on the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/227 of 19 December 2008 on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, in which it, inter alia, decided to convene, as called for in paragraph 114 of the Programme of Action, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2011,

Recalling also its resolution 64/6 of 30 April 2008 on achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ESCAP region, in which it, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary to assist countries in the region in achieving the Goals, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Pacific island developing countries,

Expressing concern at the adverse impacts of volatile energy prices, the food crisis, the financial crisis and climate change, which could threaten the economic and social well-being of the people of the region,

Reaffirming that the Brussels Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for a strong global partnership, the goal of which is to accelerate sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in the least developed countries,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration of the Least Developed Countries, adopted in New York on 29 September 2008,⁸

Noting with concern that the Asia-Pacific least developed countries have, in general, lagged behind others in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, including commitments made under the Brussels Programme of Action, especially in the areas of trade, aid and financial flows, which remain largely unfulfilled for the Asia-Pacific least developed countries,

Noting the need to further intensify the engagement of the international community in the attainment of the goals and targets agreed in the Brussels Programme of Action for the decade 2001-2010 and in the implementation of a new programme of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2011-2020, including the mobilization of additional international support measures and action in favour of the least developed countries and the formation of a renewed partnership between these countries and their development partners,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the High-level Asia-Pacific Policy Dialogue on the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, organized jointly by the Government of Bangladesh and the secretariat of the Commission, in collaboration with the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries

⁸ A/C.2/63/8, annex.

and Small Island Developing States, and held in Dhaka from 18 to 20 January 2010, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and attended by eight ministers from the participating least developed countries,

Taking note of the Dhaka Outcome Document,⁹ as adopted by the Policy Dialogue, which sets out several areas for regional and South-South cooperation,

1. *Invites* the countries of the region and international and regional organizations to urgently consider the implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations contained in the Dhaka Outcome Document;⁹

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To assist Asia-Pacific least developed countries in forwarding the Dhaka Outcome Document as the Asia-Pacific regional input to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2011;

(b) To continue to assist Asia-Pacific least developed countries, in cooperation with other international entities and taking into account their respective mandates, in implementing the recommendations of the Dhaka Outcome Document and in building their capacity to make appropriate policy responses that mitigate the impact of the economic crisis, restore growth and achieve the Millennium Development Goals, as well as recommendations that may be adopted under a new programme of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2011-2020;

(c) To submit to the Commission at its sixty-seventh session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/4

Implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Transport Development in Asia

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Welcoming the successful outcome of the first session of the Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport, held in Bangkok from 14 to 18 December 2009, which adopted the Bangkok Declaration on Transport Development in Asia,¹⁰

Recognizing the crucial importance of regional integration to the economic and social development of countries in the Asian region,

Noting the central role of efficient, reliable and cost-effective transport services, including infrastructure, facilitation and logistics, in supporting the

⁹ E/ESCAP/66/6.

¹⁰ E/ESCAP/66/11, chap. IV.

regional integration process,

Recalling its resolution 63/9 of 23 May 2007 on the implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific¹¹ and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011),¹² and, in particular, the endorsement given by the Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport at its first session for the continued implementation of the Busan Declaration and the Regional Action Programme,¹³

Recalling also the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,¹⁴

Encouraged by the successful regional cooperation that led to the entry into force of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network¹⁵ and the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network,¹⁶

Noting the important role which transport infrastructure and high-quality transport services play in ensuring sustainable economic growth and increasing the competitiveness of economies in the region as well as improving living standards,

Stressing the important role of dry ports in integrating modes of transport, reducing border-crossing and transit delays, facilitating the use of energy-efficient and lower-emission means of transport and creating new opportunities for the growth and establishment of development clusters,

Recognizing that the formalization of the status of dry ports could significantly contribute to the development of an international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system,

Stressing the need to ensure the professionalism and improve the performance of the logistics industry,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹⁷ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁸ and stressing the important contribution of transport infrastructure and services in achieving the Millennium Development

¹¹ E/ESCAP/63/13, chap. V.

¹² Commission resolution 63/9, annex.

¹³ See E/ESCAP/66/11, para. 1.

¹⁴ *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3)*, annex I.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2323, No. 41607.

¹⁶ Commission resolution 62/4, annex.

¹⁷ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

¹⁸ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Goals,

Recognizing that vast numbers of people in rural areas have limited access to transport infrastructure and services and, consequently, to economic and social opportunities,

Recognizing also that the improvement of energy efficiency in the transport sector contributes to environmental sustainability,

Acknowledging that road safety is a public policy issue of major concern that requires a strong political commitment and effective interventions to reduce road traffic fatalities, injuries and related human suffering significantly,

Welcoming the declaration adopted at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety: Time for Action, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009,¹⁹ and the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/255 on improving global road safety, of the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety,

1. *Resolves* to support increased regional economic integration in an effective manner and, in that regard, invites members and associate members to develop and implement transport policies at the national, subregional and regional levels in line with the following principles:

(a) Formulating integrated policies and decision-making frameworks based on strategic assessments of economic, environmental, social and poverty-related aspects;

(b) Developing an international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system in support of production and distribution networks and international trade that contributes significantly to the realization of regional integration;

(c) Giving priority to investment in the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway networks, including intermodal interfaces to link them with water and air transport networks;

(d) Promoting the development of economic and logistics activities at intermodal interfaces, in particular at production and consumption centres, and around seaports and dry ports;

(e) Supporting the development of coastal areas, hinterlands and landlocked countries by providing physical access and connectivity;

(f) Increasing access for people in rural areas to transport infrastructure and services;

(g) Placing road safety high on the policy agenda;

¹⁹ A/64/540, annex.

(h) Mobilizing financial resources for the development of the transport system and its maintenance and operation from all possible sources, including private-sector partnerships and other financial arrangements;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to accord priority to the implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific¹¹ and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011),¹² especially to assist regional members and associate members in their efforts:

(a) To realize the long-term vision of an international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system;

(b) To accede to, ratify, accept or approve the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network¹⁵ and/or the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network;¹⁶

(c) To develop the Asian Highway network, the Trans-Asian Railway network and intermodal transport infrastructure;

(d) To remove bottlenecks along, and operationalize, priority transport corridors and routes, including Euro-Asian transport linkages;

(e) To join relevant international agreements and conventions aimed at the harmonization of standards, rules and procedures for highway and railway transportation as well as the facilitation of border crossings;

(f) To bring about connectivity and the integration of the Asian Highway network, the Trans-Asian Railway network and other transport modes by working towards the development of an intergovernmental agreement on dry ports;—

(g) To develop guidelines for minimum standards and codes of conduct for freight forwarders, multimodal transport operators and logistics services providers;

(h) To promote the access of rural populations to main transport networks and services;

(i) To promote environmentally sustainable transport through efficient freight logistics and modal shifts in freight and passenger transportation;

(j) To set road safety goals, targets and indicators through networking among national and subregional organizations;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To ensure effective coordination with other United Nations and multilateral agencies as well as subregional organizations;

(b) To collaborate effectively with international and regional financing institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors and private sector

investors, and international organizations to mobilize further financial and technical support for the wider development and operationalization of the Trans-Asian Railway network and the Asian Highway network;

(c) To convene a ministerial conference on transport in 2011 to assess and evaluate the implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Transport Development in Asia¹⁰ and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011), and to consider a regional action programme for phase II (2012-2016).

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/5

Implementation of the Jakarta Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Stressing the crucial role of economic and social infrastructure, including transport facilities and services, water supply, wastewater treatment, solid waste management, drainage systems, energy and power supply, information and communications technology, and education, health and welfare facilities in supporting development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that inadequate infrastructure facilities and services have strong adverse effects on the movement of goods and services, production and transaction costs, and levels of social and personal health and welfare, which are affecting development efforts and preventing the countries of the region from realizing their full development potential,

Realizing that, typically, infrastructure requirements are significantly larger than budgetary provisions and that innovative solutions are needed in order to raise financing for the development of infrastructure, improve the efficiency of infrastructure operations and create incentives to promote the maintenance of infrastructure,

Recognizing the strength of the public and private sectors working together to combine their financial, management and technical resources to improve the supply, provision and maintenance of infrastructure facilities and services,

Recognizing also that the impacts of the financial and economic crises necessitate that governments review their legislative, regulatory and procedural environments for public-private partnerships,

Noting that the important role given to the development of physical infrastructure in economic stimulus packages has created new opportunities for public-private partnerships,

Taking note of the Jakarta Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific,²⁰ adopted by the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development 2010, which was held in Jakarta on 17 April 2010,

Noting the continued relevance of Commission resolution 64/4 of 30 April 2008 on the implementation of the Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,²¹ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,²² the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development²³ and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,²⁴ all of which support and promote the concept of public-private partnerships in the development process,

Recalling also the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,²⁵ which recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships in the development of transit systems,

Recognizing the benefits of countries in the region sharing their rich experience to resolve issues of major concern to both the public and private

²⁰ E/ESCAP/66/CRP.17.

²¹ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

²² See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

²³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.I and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²⁴ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²⁵ *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

sectors that act as barriers to developing effective partnerships,

Recognizing also the need to enhance or create an environment conducive to private sector participation in the provision of infrastructure facilities and services, including:

- (a) Formulating public-private partnership policy frameworks;
- (b) Reforming legislative and regulatory regimes through proactive government participation;
- (c) Encouraging countries and regional programmes to establish institutional mechanisms and partnership performance assessment tools to promote good governance of public-private partnerships;
- (d) Enhancing the capacity of the public sector to implement public-private partnerships,

Taking note of the eight major characteristics of good governance, namely that it is participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law,

Noting the significant progress made in many countries that have facilitated and promoted public-private partnerships,

Recognizing the important contribution that bilateral donors, international financial institutions and other organizations are making in order to assist countries in reaching their full development potential in order to support economic growth, social development and poverty reduction through their public-private partnership endeavours,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the third Ministerial Conference on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific,

1. *Reiterates* the commitments made in Commission resolution 64/4 on the implementation of the Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific, particularly with respect to using public-private partnerships as an effective means of complementing Government development efforts;
2. *Invites* members and associate members, as appropriate, to

review and assess the following:

(a) Their public-private partnership, sectoral and other relevant policy frameworks and action plans for infrastructure development;

(b) Their public-private partnership readiness, including the identification of key issues to be addressed by Governments in promoting the role of public-private partnerships in infrastructure development;

(c) Their processes and procedures for implementing public-private partnerships, including effective management over their life cycle;

(d) Their legislative, regulatory and institutional environments for public-private partnerships generally and at the sectoral level in order to identify any barriers to their effectiveness;

(e) Their internal and external barriers to public-private partnership in infrastructure development;

(f) Their capacity to implement public-private partnerships and evaluate their impact on development;

(g) The availability of innovative capital resources to meet the funding needs of public-private partnership projects;

(h) The availability of domestic risk management mechanisms and instruments to reduce or mitigate project risks and lower overall project costs;

3. *Encourages* members and associate members, as appropriate, to actively engage in regional cooperation initiatives, including: networking arrangements; educational and training programmes; compilation and dissemination of information; standardization of contracts, processes and procedures; and provision of technical assistance;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, the relevant offices of the United Nations Secretariat, international financial institutions, other organizations and bilateral donors:

(a) To assist members and associate members in meeting infrastructure development challenges through: (i) regional and interregional cooperation in the development of public-private partnerships; and (ii) the

organization of meetings and regional networking arrangements aimed at promoting the exchange of experiences and information;

(b) To assist members and associate members, on a mutually agreed basis, with their capacity-building programmes, including public-private partnership policy framework formulation, legislative and regulatory reform, and administrative arrangements for public-private partnerships;

(c) To provide technical support, upon request, to help increase the public-private partnership readiness of members and associate members, including: (i) preparing regional financing and risk management tools to reduce transaction costs; and (ii) developing risk mitigation mechanisms against currency mismatches;

(d) To establish a task force to elaborate the elements of a regional financial architecture that could assist the Asia-Pacific region with increased capital availability for infrastructure development;

(e) To establish an Asia-Pacific network of public-private partnership units and programmes which would, among other things, provide ad hoc advisory and training services, disseminate information on public-private partnerships and coordinate regional meetings of national public-private partnership units and programmes;

(f) To take into consideration the special needs of landlocked and transit developing countries in the implementation of the present resolution;

(g) To undertake a periodic review of the progress made in infrastructure development through public-private partnerships and to report to the Commission at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/6

Improving road safety in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003 and 58/9 of

5 November 2003 on the global road safety crisis, and 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008 and 64/255 of 2 March 2010 on improving global road safety,

Recalling also the Ministerial Declaration on Improving Road Safety in Asia and the Pacific,²⁶ adopted at the Ministerial Conference on Transport, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 6 to 11 November 2006, and Commission resolution 63/9 of 23 May 2007 on the implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011), as well as the outcomes of the first session of the Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport, held in Bangkok from 14 to 18 December 2009,²⁷

Taking note of the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 58/289, invited the World Health Organization, working in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, to act as a coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system,

Noting the establishment by the World Health Organization of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration in 2004 and its subsequent activities, including the convening of eleven meetings and the development of a draft plan of action for the decade 2011-2020,

Taking note of the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/255, recognized the role of the United Nations regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies in increasing their road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to road safety,

Welcoming the recommendations of the ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Improving Road Safety, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 September 2009, which, in particular, noted the usefulness of compiling a guideline outlining best practices in road safety improvement in the region,²⁸

Expressing concern at the continued increase in road traffic fatalities and injuries in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular in low-income and middle-income countries, bearing in mind that the fatality rate within the road system is considerably higher than in other transport systems,

²⁶ E/ESCAP/63/13, chap. IV.

²⁷ See E/ESCAP/66/11.

²⁸ See www.unescap.org/ttdw/roadsafety.

Concerned about the human suffering, social implications and heavy burden on the poor of road accidents, as well as their impact on national economic development,

Recognizing that road safety is a public policy issue of major concern that requires a strong political commitment and effective interventions to significantly reduce road traffic fatalities, injuries and related human suffering,

Noting that the rapid growth of vehicle ownership in the Asia-Pacific region could quickly outpace the capacity of vehicle safety standards and infrastructure to assure public safety,

Recognizing the efforts made by members of the Commission to implement best practices, set ambitious targets and monitor road traffic fatalities,

Reaffirming the need to further strengthen international cooperation and knowledge-sharing in road safety, taking into account the needs of low-income and middle-income countries,

Welcoming the declaration adopted at the First Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety: Time for Action, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009,²⁹

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/255, proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with the goal of stabilizing and then reducing the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing activities aimed at strengthening road safety which are conducted at the national, regional and global levels,

Acknowledging that multilateral technical and financial assistance in support of capacity-building for enhancing road safety in the Asia-Pacific region should be provided in a predictable and timely manner without unwarranted conditionalities, considering the specific situation of each country, based on its needs and priorities, and given that there is no one-size-fits-all formula,

1. *Encourages* members and associate members to implement General Assembly resolution 64/255 on improving global road safety;
2. *Reaffirms* the importance of addressing global road safety issues and the need to further strengthen regional cooperation, taking into account the needs of low-income and middle-income countries, including those of the least developed countries, by building capacities in the field of road safety and providing financial

²⁹ A/64/540, annex.

and technical support for their efforts;

3. *Invites* all member States to set their own national road traffic casualty reduction targets to be achieved by the end of the Decade;

4. *Also invites* member States, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to consider providing adequate and additional funding for activities relating to the Decade;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the World Health Organization and other United Nations regional commissions, partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders:

(a) To prepare an implementation plan for the Asia-Pacific region to be presented as a regional input to the Decade of Action for Road Safety;

(b) To participate actively in the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week to launch the Decade and to encourage the participation of members and associate members;

(c) To develop, in consultation with the members and associate members of the Commission, a set of regional goals, targets and indicators, to be achieved by 2020 in order to assess and evaluate road safety progress;

(d) To coordinate regular monitoring, within the framework of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, of global progress towards meeting the targets identified in the proposed plan of action and to make a regional input to the global status reports on road safety and to develop other appropriate monitoring tools;

(e) To organize regional and subregional meetings to facilitate regional implementation of the Decade and assess the results achieved, subject to the availability of financial resources;

(f) To assess and evaluate the implementation of the present resolution and submit, as appropriate, a progress report to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/7

Pacific Urban Agenda

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 60/7 of 28 April 2004 on the Pacific Urban Agenda, in which it requested the Executive Secretary to accord priority to the implementation of the Agenda,

Noting that the 2005 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting endorsed the Pacific Plan,³⁰ which, inter alia, calls for Pacific island countries to address the growing urbanization challenges and to develop plans and policies,

Recognizing the Goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration³¹ relating to poverty, in particular Goal 1, halving the number of poor people by 2015, and Goal 7, target 7(d), achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020,

Recognizing also that the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul, Turkey, called for improvement in the lives of slum dwellers and good urban management to prevent the urbanization of poverty,³²

Commending the Executive Secretary for the initiatives taken in collaboration with the Commonwealth Local Government Forum and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat at the second regional Pacific Urban Agenda workshop, held in 2007, to further refine the Pacific Urban Agenda, focusing on institutional frameworks, urban shelter, the urban environment and urban quality of life, as well as her decision to host the United Nations Human Settlement Programme's Pacific Programme Manager in the Pacific subregional office of the secretariat to strengthen subregional coordination and collaboration,

Noting the support provided by the Government of Australia, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Planning Institute of Australia to form a Pacific Island Planners Association,

Noting also the 2007 meeting, supported by the Government of

³⁰ www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific_Plan_Nov_2007_version.pdf.

³¹ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

³² See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6).

Australia and UN-Habitat, to develop a Regional Action Framework identifying immediate priorities from the Pacific Urban Agenda, including the strengthening of institutions to develop and implement policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks linked to national planning and budgetary processes; and coordination among all levels of government across sectoral agencies and with development partners to guide the implementation of urban policy and plans and build capacity in planning and related agencies and professional groups,

Noting further the continued increase in populations, in particular the urban populations in the Pacific island countries, and the planning and management challenges that confront local and central governments and civil society as well as the need to build community cohesion and address community development and livelihood needs within poor urban communities, and recognizing the importance of the rural-urban interface,

Recognizing that many Pacific cities are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters and need to be prepared with disaster management and risk reduction plans,

Noting initiatives taken by the Commonwealth Local Government Forum's Pacific Project to strengthen local governance and initiatives taken by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to undertake national urban profiles in a number of Pacific island countries, as well as initiatives taken by development partners and Pacific island countries, including Papua New Guinea, to develop a national policy on urbanization, the draft national policy on urbanization of Vanuatu, the Samoan Planning and Urban Management Agency and the implementation of the Urban Policy Action Plan of Fiji,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with UN-Habitat and other relevant United Nations entities, to continue to support Pacific members and associate members in implementing the Pacific Urban Agenda and Regional Action Framework in collaboration with regional and development partners;

2. *Invites* partner agencies, including regional organizations, to provide members and associate members with technical and financial support to cooperate in the implementation of the Pacific Urban Agenda and the Regional Action Framework;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support members and

associate members in assessing progress in implementing the Pacific Urban Agenda, to convene a subregional workshop in the biennium 2010-2011 for exchange of experience and capacity-building requirements and to report to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session on the outcome of this exercise.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/8

Review of the proposal for the establishment of the Asian and Pacific centre for information, communication and space technology-enabled disaster management in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 65/5 of 29 April 2009 on the review of the operational details of the feasibility study for the establishment of an Asian and Pacific centre for information, communication and space technology-enabled disaster management in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in which it noted that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had requested additional time in order to provide the Commission with the supplementary information requested in paragraph 1 of its resolution 64/10 of 30 April 2008 on the review of the operational details of the feasibility study for the establishment of an Asian and Pacific centre for information, communications and space technology-enabled disaster management,

Noting with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the proposed centre, and welcoming the progress reported in conducting the review requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 64/10,

1. *Invites* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran:
 - (a) To provide the Commission with the supplementary information requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 64/10;
 - (b) To consider revising its draft resolution to take into account the outcome of the review requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 64/10, in

consultation with the secretariat, for submission to the Commission for consideration at its sixty-seventh session;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with technical assistance, if requested, in the review of the operational details of the proposal.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/9

Full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and its regional and global outcomes in the Asia-Pacific region

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,³³ and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,³⁴

Reaffirming the call for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, as set forth in the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³⁵

Recalling its resolution 61/10 of 18 May 2005 on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that eradication of poverty based on sustained economic growth, social development, environmental protection and social justice requires the involvement of women in economic and social development and equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men as agents and beneficiaries of people-centred sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the full and effective implementation of the Beijing

³³ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

³⁴ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

³⁵ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

Declaration and Platform for Action and the promotion of gender equality and of women's empowerment and participation, together with the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, are important to advance the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions,

Welcoming the declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted at the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Endorsing the report of the Asia-Pacific High-level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and Its Regional and Global Outcomes,³⁶ held in Bangkok from 16 to 18 November 2009, and the Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15,³⁷

Encouraged by the progress made towards gender equality since the Fourth World Conference on Women and concerned that the Asia-Pacific region faces major challenges and obstacles in achieving economic and political empowerment of women,

Recognizing the role and contribution of civil society, in particular women's and other non-governmental organizations, in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and encouraging their continued participation,

Commending the Executive Secretary for re-establishing the Thematic Working Group on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women of the regional coordination mechanism, which has contributed to enhanced coordination and coherence among regional United Nations partners in the advancement of women and gender equality as a means to promote sustainable and inclusive development in the region,

1. *Reaffirms* the important role of the Commission in supporting the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action³³ and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;³⁴

2. *Calls upon* all members and associate members to take further action to ensure the full and effective implementation of the commitments reflected in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome of

³⁶ E/ESCAP/66/14 and Corr.1.

³⁷ Ibid., chap. I.

the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the Millennium Declaration³⁵ and the Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15;³⁷

3. *Encourages* members and associate members, as well as agencies, regional and international financial institutions and the private sector, to provide countries in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly the least developed countries, with financial and technical support in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To strengthen the role of the Commission in supporting members and associate members in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and to take actions set out in the Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15;

(b) To continue to ensure that gender dimensions are mainstreamed, where applicable, into the entire programme of work of the Commission;

(c) To provide members and associate members, upon request, with technical assistance to strengthen their capacity for effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and also to mainstream a gender perspective in all programmes, through, among other things, mechanisms and processes, such as gender-responsive budgeting, gender-responsive auditing, development and use of sex-disaggregated data and monitoring and performance indicators;

(d) To encourage members and associate members, as appropriate, that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women³⁸ and its Optional Protocol³⁹ to do so, and to provide those members and associate members that have ratified or acceded to the Convention, upon request, with assistance in its implementation;

(e) To enhance the role of the regional coordination mechanism, chaired by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP, as appropriate, taking into

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

³⁹ General Assembly resolution 54/4, annex.

consideration United Nations gender architecture reform,⁴⁰ to achieve greater synergies among United Nations entities in the region to further develop strategies and plans aimed at the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its sixty-ninth session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/10

Regional call for action to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/262 of 2 June 2006, by which the Assembly adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, which calls for, inter alia, halting and beginning to reverse, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and scaling up significantly national efforts to achieve the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010,

Recalling also Commission resolutions 57/1 of 25 April 2001 on the regional call for action to fight the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in Asia and the Pacific and 59/1 of 4 September 2003 on regional action in follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, which call for regional action in implementing the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,⁴¹

Taking note of the progress made and challenges still to be overcome by countries of the Asian and Pacific region in their implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, as reported at the 2008 United Nations high-level meeting on AIDS,

⁴⁰ See A/64/588.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

Recognizing HIV and AIDS as major public health and development challenges that threaten to reverse many of the social and economic gains achieved in the Asian and Pacific region, including progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals,

Taking note of the need to address the multisectoral elements that drive HIV epidemics and work with all relevant stakeholders in carrying out a comprehensive response,

Emphasizing the mutually reinforcing interrelationship between Millennium Development Goal 6, which includes targets to halt and reverse the spread of HIV and to achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS for all who need it, and other Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goal 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 3 on promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, Goal 4 on reducing child mortality and Goal 5 on improving maternal health, where progress is mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing that political commitment at the highest level, and effective leadership at all levels of society, are vital in achieving universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support, as well as for the success of other HIV and AIDS interventions,

Noting with particular concern the continuing high prevalence of HIV among key affected populations, including sex workers, injecting drug users and men who have sex with men, as well as the extent of the legal and policy barriers that impede progress in developing and implementing effective ways of responding to HIV and related risks among them,

1. *Calls upon* all members and associate members:
 - (a) To accelerate the implementation of the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;⁴²
 - (b) To reinforce commitments to the Millennium Development Goal target of universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS for those who need it, in terms of measurable, sustained advances towards a significantly

⁴² General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

higher level of coverage for treatment and effective prevention interventions needed to manage diverse epidemics, with services being equitable, accessible, affordable, comprehensive and responsive to individual needs, especially for women and girls, through evidence-based and gender-responsive national strategic plans, taking into account relevant recommendations from the Commission on AIDS in Asia and the Commission on AIDS in the Pacific;

(c) To ground universal access in human rights and undertake measures to address stigma and discrimination, as well as policy and legal barriers to effective HIV responses, in particular with regard to key affected populations;

(d) To ensure the sustainability of the AIDS response by maintaining a sufficient level of investment, both domestic and external, with the financial and human resources necessary to halt and reverse the spread of HIV in the countries in the region, including by linking HIV and AIDS with Millennium Development Goals and development plans;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, within the existing ESCAP mandate, and in close coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization and other relevant stakeholders:

(a) To support members and associate members in the implementation of the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and in reaching the Millennium Development Goal target of ensuring universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support, by promoting regional cooperation among countries of Asia and the Pacific, as appropriate, and partnerships with people living with HIV and AIDS, civil society and faith-based and private-sector groups, guided by the priorities of the UNAIDS Outcome Framework 2009-2011⁴³ which most concern the drivers of the epidemic in each country;

(b) To support members and associate members in their efforts to enact, strengthen and enforce, as appropriate, legislation, regulations and other measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS and other key affected populations, and to develop, implement and monitor strategies to combat stigma and exclusion connected with the epidemic;

⁴³ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, "Joint action for results: UNAIDS outcome framework 2009-2011" (2010) (UNAIDS/09.13E – JC1713E).

(c) To support and collaborate with subregional organizations, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Pacific Islands Forum, in enhancing cooperation in developing and implementing effective interventions to deal with HIV/AIDS as a development challenge, giving special attention to transboundary issues which require intercountry collaboration, such as cross-border movement of people and HIV vulnerability, access to affordable medicines, the identification of regionally appropriate and innovative intervention paradigms and models and the promotion of South-South sharing of expertise and experience;

(d) To convene a high-level intergovernmental review for the Asian and Pacific region to assess progress against commitments in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and the Millennium Development Goals and efforts to ensure universal access, and identify areas for regional cooperation, in particular in such areas as identifying and removing policy and legal barriers to universal access and promoting dialogue between health and other sectors, including justice, law and order and drug control;

(e) To bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly AIDS Review, to be held in June 2010, with a view to presenting issues of concern to the Asian and Pacific region;

(f) To report to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/11

Regional preparations for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁴⁴ adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December 2006,

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex 1.

Noting that Pacific island countries, meeting in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, from 21 to 23 October 2009,⁴⁵ endorsed the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability 2010-2015,⁴⁶

Recalling its resolution 59/3 of 4 September 2003 on regional implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific⁴⁷ during the Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, in which the Commission, inter alia, requested all members and associate members to support the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework,

Recalling also its resolution 64/8 of 30 April 2008 on regional implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific,⁴⁸ in which the Commission, inter alia, called upon all members and associate members to develop and implement inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based policies on disability in line with the recommendations contained in the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five, and requested the Executive Secretary to convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to review the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five in 2012, the concluding year of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012,

Recalling further its resolution 65/3 of 29 April 2009 on the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, in which the Commission decided that the venue of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, should be decided by the Commission at its sixty-sixth session,

Noting that the Commission, in its resolution 65/3, welcomed the offer of the Republic of Korea to host the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting,

⁴⁵ First meeting of the Pacific Island Forum of Disability Ministers.

⁴⁶ See document PIFS(09)FDMM.07, available at www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific%20Regional%20Strategy%20on%20Disability.pdf.

⁴⁷ E/ESCAP/APDDP/4/Rev.1.

⁴⁸ E/ESCAP/APDDP(2)/2.

1. *Decides* that the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, shall be held in the Republic of Korea in 2012;
2. *Calls upon* all members and associate members and key stakeholders to actively contribute to the preparatory process leading up to, as well as to participate in, the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to encourage the participation of all key stakeholders, including organizations of persons with disabilities from Asia and the Pacific, in the preparatory process leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting;
4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/12

Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Noting that more than 60 per cent of the population of the world and of its poorest people live in the Asia-Pacific region,

Acknowledging the complex interrelationships among population, economic growth and sustainable development, as well as population distribution, environmental concerns, urbanization and migration,

Taking note of the Asia-Pacific High-level Forum Declaration on Population and Development: Fifteen Years after Cairo, adopted at the Asia-Pacific High-level Forum on ICPD at 15: Accelerating Progress towards the ICPD and Millennium Development Goals,⁴⁹ held in Bangkok on 16 and 17 September 2009, in which the delegates reaffirmed their commitment to fully implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on

⁴⁹ See www.unescap.org/esid/psid/meetings/pop_forum_2009.

Population and Development⁵⁰ by 2014 through concerted actions in such critical areas as maternal health; family planning; sexual and reproductive health, including for adolescents; gender equality and women's empowerment; population ageing; and international migration,

Concerned about the uneven progress within the region in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, especially the relatively slow progress made in reducing maternal mortality and ensuring equitable access to reproductive health information and services for all population groups, including the most vulnerable,

Recalling its resolution 74 (XXIII) of 17 April 1967 on regional cooperation in the field of population, by which the Asian Population Conference was established as a statutory organ of the Commission, to be convened every ten years, for consideration of all aspects of population questions and their impact on social and economic development,

1. *Calls upon* countries in the Asian and Pacific region to commit themselves to fully implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;⁵⁰

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system:

(a) To convene the sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference in Bangkok in 2012;

(b) To report to the Commission at its sixty-ninth session on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010

Resolution 66/13

⁵⁰ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Strengthening regional cooperation in North and Central Asia

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 63/5 on the midterm review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 63/260 of 24 December 2008 on development-related activities, whereby the Assembly approved additional regular budget resources for the establishment and operation of three new subregional offices, including the Subregional Office for North and Central Asia, which will also serve as the joint office with the Economic Commission for Europe for the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia, and the strengthening of the existing office for the Pacific,

Recognizing that particular activities and programmes of the three subregional offices established by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/260 may cut across other subregions within the framework of the Commission, and, depending on their nature, may have different participating countries across the subregions,

Recognizing also the importance of having a concerted strategy and close coordination among countries of the Asia-Pacific region and the relevant development agencies, with a view to promoting cooperation among the countries of Central Asia in enhancing economic and social development, and the need to strengthen the capacity of the countries of Central Asia as a means of helping to narrow the wide development gap between countries in the region,

Noting with appreciation the contribution made by the secretariat to various development programmes in the Asia-Pacific region, including Central Asia, and the high-level support extended to the secretariat in that endeavour by other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies,

Reaffirming its commitment to the development programmes in Central Asia through existing bodies and programmes, including the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia, which is jointly supported by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the

Economic Commission for Europe,

Welcoming the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on the New ESCAP Subregional Offices for East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, and South and South-West Asia,⁵¹ which was held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 March 2010,

1. *Encourages* donor Governments and agencies, regional and international financial institutions, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to strengthen cooperation with and assist countries in the Central Asian subregion with their development programmes to enable them to integrate effectively into the regional and global economies;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to endorse the present resolution and to encourage, at the global level, support for its implementation;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To implement the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries;⁵²

(b) To assist landlocked countries and transit countries in promoting reciprocal arrangements for transit transport;

(c) To strengthen and support the implementation of the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia;

(d) To help mobilize the necessary resources with which to provide technical assistance, upon the request of member States, particularly in such key sectors as transport and trade facilitation, management of water and energy resources, protection of the environment and climate change adaptation;

(e) To take necessary measures to increase the relevance and

⁵¹ See E/ESCAP/66/16, chap. I.

⁵² *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.*

effectiveness of the role and activities of the Commission in Central Asia;

(f) To strengthen the role and capacity of the Subregional Office for North and Central Asia as an important mechanism for subregional cooperation and the coordination of international projects;

(g) To ensure that the priority areas identified by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on the New ESCAP Subregional Offices for East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, and South and South-West Asia are fully supported through the proposed programme budget of the secretariat for the biennium 2012-2013 and that adequate resources are provided for that purpose;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/14

Continuation of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 61/6 of 18 May 2005 on the establishment of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development, in which the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to submit a report to serve as the basis for a comprehensive review by the Commission at its sixty-sixth session with a view to determining whether the Centre should continue to operate thereafter,

Recalling also the Tunis Commitment, adopted on 18 November 2005 at the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society,⁵³ which reiterated the significant role of information and communications technology in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and underscored the critical importance of human and institutional capacity-building for moving towards a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society,

⁵³ See A/60/687.

Recognizing the strong demand for the services of the Centre expressed by member States,

Noting with appreciation that the Centre has been conducting its operations through voluntary financial and in kind contributions made by member States and, in particular, by the Government of the Republic of Korea,

Taking note of the recommendation made by the Governing Council of the Centre at its fourth session, held in 2009, that the operations of the Centre continue beyond 2011,⁵⁴

Taking note also of the report on the evaluation of the Centre submitted to the Commission at its sixty-sixth session⁵⁵ commending the successful performance of the Centre and recommending the continuation of its operations,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its offer to continue to provide financial support to the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development and to serve as its host country;

2. *Decides* that the Centre should continue to operate beyond 2011 as a subsidiary body of the Commission, based on the Statute of the Centre, to strengthen the human and institutional capacities of members and associate members in the use of information and communications technology to support inclusive and sustainable economic and social development;

3. *Calls upon* all members and associate members, and encourages relevant bodies within the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, as appropriate:

(a) To support the efforts of the Centre aimed at strengthening subregional and regional cooperation in information and communications technology capacity-building through the sharing of information, experiences, knowledge and resources;

(b) To actively seek opportunities for collaboration with the Centre in the effort to strengthen human and institutional capacities in the use of information and communications technology for sustainable socio-economic development in the

⁵⁴ See E/ESCAP/66/13, annex III, para. 2.

⁵⁵ E/ESCAP/66/18.

Asia-Pacific region, including information and communications technology applications for e-government, e-commerce and community e-centres;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take all steps necessary for the implementation of the present resolution and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/15

Strengthening of the evaluation function of the secretariat of the Commission

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Taking note of the report on evaluation activities of ESCAP during the biennium 2008-2009⁵⁶ and the reports on the evaluations of its regional institutions,⁵⁷

Mindful that evaluation is a significant way to strengthen the accountability of the secretariat vis-à-vis members and associate members by providing evidence-based information on the performance and relevance of the activities and strategic operations of the secretariat, which are meant to assist countries in achieving development results,

1. *Commends* the Executive Secretary for her commitment to continuing to strengthen the evaluation function of the secretariat;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To ensure that the secretariat's programmatic work, including the work of divisions, subregional offices and regional institutions, is evaluated periodically;

(b) To submit to the Commission at its sixty-seventh session a plan for the above-mentioned evaluations.

Fifth plenary meeting

⁵⁶ E/ESCAP/66/17 and Corr.1.

⁵⁷ E/ESCAP/66/18 and Add.1, E/ESCAP/66/19 and Add.1, and E/ESCAP/64/28 and Corr.1.

19 May 2010